

the man and estimated his chances.—In the East, from time to time, we were accustomed to get, beginning with the high top note of General Sherman and running down the gamut, furitive hints and rumors that Hayes would make a strong candidate for President, that Hayes was the secret choice of the West, that he was a man of great though unrevealed political strength, that he was a man who had organized and led a great army, that, in short, he was the coming man, the "Great Unknown" recently discovered and brought to light. To people in the East the name of Hayes is a vague and

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It is worthy of remark that General Hayes and General Hays were both of the Hayes, being made a J. B. by William Cullen in 1874.

SKETCH OF WILLIAM A. WHEELER, OF NEW YORK.
NATHANIEL WHEELER was formerly nominated for Vice President at the ticket with General Hayes, a native of this State, having been born at Malone, in Franklin county, June 3, 1819. He is of Welsh and English extraction. Mr. Wheeler received a common school education, after which he spent a year at the University of Vermont, being a member of the class of 1842. Subsequently he studied law and began the practice in Madison county. His first office was that of District Attorney, which he held from 1845 to 1849, and then a circuit; but the next year he entered the Assembly as a whig, and was re-elected in 1850. Business, however, engrossed most of his attention, and after he had been at the bar about eight years he became cashier of the Bank of Malone, a position which he held for many years. About the same time he was appointed clerk to the Board of Directors of the Ontario and Adirondack Pottery Manufacturing Company, and in 1857, when the latter year he was elected to the State Senate, where he

served one term, being Chairman of the committees on banks and privileges and elections. He was also elected to the Wisconsin Legislature in 1860, and in 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but was not re-elected. It is especially noteworthy that during his first term in Congress Mr. Wheeler was the first appropriating lands to the Union Pacific Railroad.

In 1867 Mr. Wheeler was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of this State, and he was elected to the office of President of the Convention. As presiding officer of this body he failed to acquire any particular distinction, but the next year he was again elected to Congress, and in now serving his fifth term in the United States House of Representatives. In the legislation Mr. Wheeler was chairman of the Committee charged with that question, being appointed by the newly elected Speaker, Mr. Maine. Mr. Wheeler held the position of Chairman of the Committee on the Forty-third he was succeeded by Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and he is now a member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

appropriate legislation. He was elected to Congress by the consent of the land grant and voted for all of the land grants and subsidy measures. He voted for all the measures asked for by the Northern Pacific and for the grant of 16,000,000 acres to the Texas Pacific. He was also a friend and advocate of the famous Bayfield and St. Croix attempt in 1872 which the *HERALD* did so much to defeat. On the question of civil service reform Mr. Wheeler voted to kill Mr. Willard's bill making it a misdemeanor for a Congressman to solicit appointments to office. His prominence at this time is chiefly due to the part he took in effecting the coalition in 1875, by which Kellogg was confirmed in his office as Governor and the political troubles in that State ended.

STON FRED CONKLE, BLAINE, MORTON AND BRISTOW.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1876.

The excitement in Washington all day went far ahead of anything of the kind in the history of the capital, revealing the wonderful growth of the interest taken by the people nowadays in political affairs. Wherever a branch or sub-station of the several telegraph lines leading into Washington had posted a bulletin a black mass of people gathered in the early forenoon and stood waiting patiently until the decisive seventh ballot was announced. A stranger might have taken it for an election day and the telegraph branch office as so many polling places, with their usual excited throngs of citizens exercising their right of suffrage. There are half a dozen or more of these sub-stations along the

line of Pennsylvania avenue, between the Treasury and the Capitol, and at each one was gathered a crowd of several hundred persons, whose anxiety to learn the result of the balloting was evinced in their resolute endurance of the hot rays of the June sun, with or without, as the case might be, the happy intervention of an umbrella. Business in Congress was a farce, for, whatever the matter in hand, the moment a ballot was announced the members broke for the bulletins in the corridors, or to peer over each other's shoulders at the copy which anybody was good enough to bring in upon the floor. Outside of a few unemitted partisans of Mr. Blaine the

SATISFACTION OF THE REPUBLICANS

at the ticket chosen is unmistakable and hearty. The selection of Hayes has reconciled every faction and

men the votaries of every edict designate harmonious in supporting the choice of the Convention. The few partisans of Mr. Blaine protest that it is another Henry Clay sacrifice for a second Zachary Taylor. But it is only fair to say that Mr. Blaine sells his adherents a better example than the one they copy after, and is well to be commended for the good nature with which he has accepted his fate.

But, while the republicans are gratified with the result at Cincinnati, the effect among the democrats is one of annoyance, if not of dismay. The nomination of Hayes was so unexpected that it has sorely perplexed them. Had Blaine or Conkling or Brewster or Morton been the man they would have known the opponent they had to deal with, but Hayes has disappointed them, as they frankly and openly admit.

—The late Gen. they felt, had been

"I dread Hayes' nomination more than that of anybody else," said Ben Hill, of Georgia.

"It's a respectable ticket," said another well known democrat; and so it went on. The worst the democrats could say of it was that it was a neutral ticket, but even this such tickets ran well.

"Well, it has knocked us all to pieces," said one of the officials of the House. "We'll have to take Tilden now to carry New York, and if we take Tilden the West will bolt and nominate a soft money ticket." Another democrat said:—"We've got to keep our eyes wide open at St. Louis. We've got to nominate the best kind of a man and we've got to put him on the right kind of a platform."

—THE DEMOCRAT.

During the progress of the balloting President Grant was kept constantly advised of the varying fortunes of the rival candidate. He expressed some surprise at the slight recognition of his claims of Conkling before the Convention, but was led to believe that, after the complimentary voting was over, he would begin to pick up. It soon, however, became apparent to him that Mr. Conkling was out of the contest, and even the countenance of the administration could not prosper his cause. When the nomination of Governor Hayes was announced to the President he simply remarked that "Governor Hayes was a good selection and would make a strong candidate." When the name of Wheeler was added the President further remarked that "Mr. Wheeler would add strength to the ticket, as the recognition of New York."

important element in the chances of victory." A few personal friends called upon the President to-night, having gathered at the White House more particularly to have some informal talk about the ticket. The President was very communicative, and seemed to act what he had previously stated in conversation, that he was very much pleased with the ticket. Among the party at the White House was General Sherman, who, in speaking of the ticket, said that he knew Governor Hayes well, and a more straightfor-